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iferous stalagmite which has yielded several thousand bones and fragments, of which between 4,000 and 5,000 are determinable specimens. Fifty-two species have been determined, including twenty-one extinct species. The fauna is certainly as old as the middle Quaternary.¹ Associated with these fossils are some pointed and polished bones, fragments, and others with peculiar perforations that seem hard to explain except by human origin. The phenomena of the other caves are similar, though more recent. In one of them were parts of a human skeleton incrustated with stalagmite. But Dr. Merriam is very conservative, and casts doubt both on the human origin of the perforated and polished bones, and on the great antiquity of the human skeleton.

C. W. W.

Geology of the Volcanic Area of the East Moreton and Wide Bay Districts, Queensland. By H. I. JENSON. (Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, April, 1906, Part I, pp 73-173, Plates V-XVI.)

The physiography, general geology, and petrology are discussed. There are pre-Devonian schist, and gneiss, probably Archean. The Paleozoic, including the Gympic series (Carboniferous?), is highly metamorphosed. The only other sedimentary rocks are faulted, Jura Trias feldspathic sandstones, with tuff and coal. The igneous rocks include tonalite, granite, aplite, epidiorite, granophyre, quartz-diorite, porphyrite, monzonite, sölusfergite, rhyolite, trachyte, comendite, and pantellerite. These are described petrographically, with chemical analyses, and calculations of their positions in the quantitative system.

C. W. W.

Copper Deposits of the Clifton-Morenci District, Arizona. By WALDMAR LINDGREN. (U. S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper No. 43.) Pp. 375, 24 plates. Washington, D. C., 1905.

The three principal mines of this district produced 53,400,000 pounds of copper in 1903. The ores are associated with post-Cretaceous intrusions of acid porphyries, and are thought to have derived their metals directly from the solutions accompanying these intrusions. Most of the ore is in the form of local replacement and impregnation of the country rock through contact metamorphism; circulating atmospheric waters were not concerned in their origin. But there are also some fissure veins of the

¹ See Sinclair, "North American Archaeology and Ethnology," *Publications of the University of California*, Vol. 2, No. 1.

ordinary type. The report discusses the general geology, the ore-deposits and their minerals, with description of one new species, *Coronadite*. There is also an extended discussion of metasomatic processes, and finally a description of the mines and mineral-deposits.

C. W. W.

Slate Deposits and Slate Industry of the United States. By T. NELSON DALE. With sections by E. C. ECKEL, W. F. HILLEBRAND, and A. T. COONS. (U. S. Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 275.) Pp. 154, 25 plates. Washington, D. C.

The phenomena of slate are described and explained. The sedimentary slates are classified in two divisions: clay slates and mica slates; and the latter division, which includes all commercial slates, is subdivided into: (1) fading and (2) unfading, according to the presence or absence of sufficient FeCO_3 to produce discoloration on weathering. Further subdivision is into: (a) graphitic slate, (b) hematitic (reddish), (c) chloritic (greenish), (d) hematitic and chloritic (purplish). The slates of fifteen states are described. Merriam's tests for strength, toughness, density, softness, porosity, and corrodibility are given for a number of slates, and the comparative characteristics discussed. The slate production of the United States in 1903 was \$6,256,885; in 1904 it was \$5,617,195.

C. W. W.

A Preliminary Reconnaissance of the Mancayan-Suyoc Mineral Region, Lepanto, P. I. By A. J. EVELAND. (Bulletin No. 4, The Mining Bureau, Manila, P. I., 1905. Pp. 58, 42 plates.)

The rocks of this region consist of schists and dioritic rocks of unknown age, Eocene limestone and conglomerate, and volcanics. The ores carry both gold and copper, but are developed only in the most primitive way.

C. W. W.

The Coal Deposits of Batan Island, with Notes on the General and Economic Geology of the Adjacent Region. By WARREN D. SMITH. (Bulletin No. 5, The Mining Bureau, Manila, P. I., 1905. Pp. 56, 21 plates.)

The general region is volcanic and of recent age. Batan, however, is composed largely of folded sedimentaries ranging in age from Eocene to Pleistocene, and resting on pre-Tertiary dolerite and other rocks. There are eleven coal seams of which two are generally workable. The coal is good steam coal.

C. W. W.